

John C. Adams.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY.
AN act supplementary to the several acts providing for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the St. Helena and Jackson Court House Land Districts.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That claimants of lands within the limits of the land district of St. Helena, as established by the act of the twenty-fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana, which lies east of the river Mississippi, and island of New Orleans," whose claims have been presented to the Commissioner appointed to receive and examine claims and titles to lands in said district, or to the Register and Receiver, acting as Commissioners, under the provisions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to lands and establishing land offices in the districts east of the island of New Orleans, and which have not been reported to Congress, or whose claims have not been heretofore presented to the said Commissioners; or to the Register and Receiver acting as Commissioners, be allowed until the first day of January next, to present their titles and claims, evidence in support of the same, to the Register and Receiver of the said district, whose powers and duties, in relation to the same, shall, in all respects, be governed by the provisions of the acts before recited, and of the act of the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices in the districts east of the island of New Orleans."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Register and Receiver shall have power to appoint a Clerk, who shall be a person capable of translating the French and Spanish languages, and who shall perform the duty of translator, and such other duty as may be required by said Register and Receiver; and the said Register and Receiver shall each be allowed, as a compensation for their services, in relation to the said claims, and for the services to be performed under the provisions of the several acts to which this is a supplement, at the rate of one thousand dollars a year; and the Clerk at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars a year; and the Clerk employed by the said Register and Receiver, last year, shall be allowed, for the services then rendered by him, nine months' salary, at the same rate; which several sums of money shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That not more than two years' compensation be thus allowed to either the Register and Receiver or their Clerk; and the payment of the whole, or any portion, of the aforesaid compensation, may be withheld by the Secretary of the Treasury, until a report shall have been made to him, of the performance of the services for which the same is allowed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Clerk employed by the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Helena Court House, be allowed the sum of one thousand dollars for the services performed by him, as Clerk to the said Register and Receiver of Public Moneys, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all donation claims which may be presented to the said Register and Receiver, under this act, and all claims founded on complete or incomplete titles, which may be so presented, not

heretofore surveyed, shall be surveyed at the expense of the claimants.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the principle Deputy Surveyor of the United States, for St. Helena District, shall reside at each place, in said district, as shall be designated by the President of the United States. Washington: approved May 26, 1824.

AN act making appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That, for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, eight hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

For provisions, in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, the balance of appropriation for provisions unexpended and provisions on hand, three hundred thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay, subsistence, and allowances, of every description, to all commissioned and warrant officers employed at the several navy yards and shore stations, also of naval constructors, store-keepers, inspectors, mason-workmen, clerks of the yards, of the check, and of commanders, and porters attached to the navy yards and shore stations, two hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-six cents.

For the contingent expenses accruing in the present year, that is to say: for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationary, and fuel, to navy agents; premiums, and other expenses of recruiting; freight of provisions, stores, and materials, from one station to another, and from the United States to distant stations in other countries where our ships are employed; allowances to officers at several navy yards and stations, for house rent, fuel, and candles; travelling expenses for officers, and transportation for seamen; freight of timber, wharfage, and dockage, for vessels where there are no public yards; expenses, and a per diem allowance, for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; compensation to judge advocate; cabinet furniture for vessels in commission; incidental labor at navy yards, which is not applicable to any other appropriation; pilage of public vessels in the United States, and in foreign countries; printing naval registers, blank pay-rolls, receipt roll, stewards' returns, seamen's allotment tickets, the proceedings of courts martial; storage of provisions, and stores in foreign ports, and in the United States, where public stores are not provided; coals for blacksmiths and anchor-makers, and fuel for steam engines; purchase and maintenance of oxen, carts, large timber wheels, and workmen's tools, chamber money to officers, in lieu of quarters, other than house rent; purchase of books, charts, nautical and mathematical instruments, chronometers, machinery, models, drawings, and all stationary, of every description, used throughout the naval service; expense of pursuing deserters; expense of officers in sick quarters; storage of powder, lighterage and scow hire; postage of letters on public service; for per diem allowance to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limit of their stations; for the purchase and repairs of steam and fire engines and machinery; for expenses of burying deceased persons belonging to the navy; for taxes on navy yards and public property; and for accidents to the public vessels, and for no other object or purpose whatever, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects arising in the current year, and not heretofore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, and for wear and tear, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of navy yards, docks, and wharves, slips, inclosures, and buildings, of every description, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, with authority to purchase, by and with the consent of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a slip of land, estimated to contain about nine thousand superficial feet, to straighten the back line of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including small arms, manufacture of powder, one thousand dollars, with the unexpected balance of former appropriations, estimated to amount to about nineteen thousand dollars.

For ships' houses, to repay the amount taken from the Gradual Increase, seventy-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps one hundred and seventy-two thousand and ninety-four dollars.

For clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel for non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, six thousand dollars.

For military stores, including stocking arms, armorers' pay, armorers' tools, knapsacks, tents, campequage, accoutrements, and ordnance stores, five thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and instruments for the officers and marines of the marine corps, stationed on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents.

For contingent expenses, that is to say: fuel for commissioned officers, transportation, stationary, bed sacks, straw, extra rations to officers, and postage on public letters, nine thousand dollars.

For repairing barracks at the different stations, and for building new barracks at Portsmouth, ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* however, That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person, for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided further,* That nothing in this section contained shall extend to balances arising solely from depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such persons to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the Accounting Officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report, forthwith, to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said Agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Approved: Washington, May 13, 1824.
AN act altering the times of holding the Courts in the District of Alabama.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Circuit Court, for Washington County, in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter commence and be held on the third Monday of December, and first Monday of May, in each year, instead of the days now fixed by law; and the Circuit Court for Alexandria County, in said District, on the fourth Monday of November, and the second Monday of April, instead of the days now established by law; and that all processes whatsoever, now issued, or which may be issued, in the respective Counties of Washington and Alexandria, in said District, returnable to the days, respectively, now fixed by law, for each of the said Counties, shall be returnable, and returned, on the days prescribed by this act; and all causes, recognizances, pleas, and proceedings, civil and criminal, returnable to, and depending before, the said Courts, at the respective times of holding the same, as heretofore established, shall be returned, and continued, in the same manner as if the said causes, recognizances, pleas,

and proceedings, had been regularly returned or continued, to the said respective times appointed by this act for holding the said Court.

Approved: Washington, May 13, 1824.

AN act to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend an act for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the judicial power of the territory of Florida shall be vested in three superior courts, and such inferior courts and justices of the peace as the Legislative Council of the Territory may, from time to time, establish. There shall be a superior court for that part of the territory situated to the west of the river Apalachicola, to consist of one judge; he shall hold his courts on the first Mondays in May and November, in each and every year, at Pensacola, and at such other times and places as the Legislative Council may direct. There shall be a superior court for that part of the territory situated between the Apalachicola and Suwannee rivers, to consist of one judge; he shall hold his court on the first Mondays of April and October, in each and every year, at the seat of government in said territory, and at such other times and places as the Legislative Council may direct. There shall be a superior court for that part of the territory situated to the east and south of Suwannee river, to consist of one judge; he shall hold his court on the first Monday in May and November, in each and every year, at St. Augustine, and at such other times and places as the Legislative Council shall direct. Within its limits, herein described, each court shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive jurisdiction in all capital offences, and original jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars, arising under the laws of the territory now in force, or which may, at any time hereafter, be enacted by the Legislative Council, and shall have exercise appellate jurisdiction over the inferior courts of said territory. Each judge shall appoint a clerk, who shall reside, respectively, at the place where his said court is, or may, by law, be directed to be held, and they shall keep the records there. Each clerk shall receive for his services, in all cases arising under the laws of the territory, such fees as shall be established by the Legislative Council. And writs of error and appeal from the final decision of the said superior courts, authorized by this section of this act, shall be made to the appellate court of said territory, hereinafter provided for, in such manner, and under such regulations, as the Legislative Council may direct; and, until the Legislative Council shall have made such regulations, writs of error and appeal from the decision of the said superior courts shall be made to the appellate courts of the territory, in the same manner that writs of error and appeals are taken and prosecuted in the next adjoining state.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the said superior courts shall, moreover, have and exercise the same jurisdiction within its limits, in all cases arising under the laws and Constitution of the United States, which, by an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States approved the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and "An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," approved the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, was vested in the court of the Kentucky district. The first six days of each term of the said courts, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the laws and Constitution of the United States. And writs of error and appeal from the decisions in the said superior courts, authorized by this section of this act, shall be made to the appellate court of said territory, in such manner, and under such regulations, as the Legislative Council shall direct. The clerks, respectively, shall keep the records at the places where the courts are held,

and no one clerk shall, by himself or deputy, officiate at more than one place for holding said courts: they shall receive in all cases under the laws and Constitution of the United States, fees which the clerks of the district court of the next adjoining state receive for similar services.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed, for each of the said courts, a person, learned in the law, to act as attorneys of the United States, as well as for the territory, each of whom shall receive the same fees, both in civil and criminal cases, as are received by the district attorneys of the United States, of the next adjoining state, for a similar service; and shall, moreover, receive, as a full compensation for all extra services, annually, the same salary as is provided, by law, for the district attorney of the district of Kentucky, to be paid, quarterly, by the Treasury of the United States. There shall, also, be appointed, for each of the said courts, a marshal, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, to which marshals, in other districts, are entitled for similar services; and shall, in addition, be paid the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for extra services; and shall, also, be subject to such regulations and penalties as the Legislative Council shall impose, while acting under, and in virtue of, the territorial laws. Each judge shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid, quarterly, by the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be organized in said territory a court of appeals, to be composed of the judges of the superior courts of said territory, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and shall hold, annually, at the seat of government of said territory, one session, commencing on the first Monday in January, in each and every year. The senior judge shall be the presiding judge of said court, and the other judges shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions, or, where their commissions are of the same date, according to their respective ages. That the said court may, by any one of its judges being present, be adjourned, from day to day, until a quorum be convened; and, if no one of its judges be present, by the marshal of said court, until a quorum be convened; and the district attorney, marshal, and clerk, of the superior court of the middle district, shall be officers of the said court of appeals; and writs of error and appeal from the decision of the said court shall be made to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party should exceed one thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act, of which this is an amendment, as requires the Legislative Council of said territory to commence its sessions on the first Monday in May, in each and every year, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the said Legislative Council shall, hereafter, hold a session in every year, commencing on the second Monday in November in each and every year, but shall not continue longer in session than four weeks after the first session, which shall not continue longer in session than eight weeks; to be held at the seat of government in said territory, or at such other place or places as the Governor and Council may, from time to time direct.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act, of which this is an amendment, as requires that the Governor of Florida shall not leave the territory without the permission of the President of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.
Washington: Approved May 25, 1824.

Writing Paper,
FOR sale at this office, by the ream; foolscap at three dollars, and pot at two dollars and fifty cents, per ream.

Wrapping Paper,
Of a good quality, for sale at this office; some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger kind at two dollars, per ream.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1824.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The favors of correspondents occupy a considerable portion of our columns this week. For a number of weeks past, communications have been accumulating on our desk, which we neglected noticing as they deserved: but our apology will readily be seen to be in the great pressure of matter which claimed, and will continue to claim for a few weeks longer, immediate attention. We, therefore, take this occasion to assure our correspondents, that their favors will not only always be acceptably, but gratefully, received.

Mr. White: Some time last summer, a part of the xv. chapter of 11. Samuel, was sent to you by some one of your correspondents, and was published in the Western Carolinian. With what view it was sent, or what was the application intended at that time, I know not, unless it was to expose the practices of demagogues in general. At this time, and under present circumstances, the moral and application of the transactions narrated in that chapter, will be sufficiently evident. I therefore beg of you to republish that part of the chapter herewith sent you, and Dr. Scott's remarks thereon. The chapter added is merely intended to shew the application of that part of ancient history to transactions of the present day. It has been often said, that human nature is always the same. Designing and unprincipled men will make use of those means which appear best calculated to gain the objects of their inordinate wishes. It is not, therefore, by any means singular, that there should exist a striking similarity between the character and enterprises of Absalom, the son of David, and some considerable characters in our own country.

II. SAMUEL, CHAP. XV.

1. And it came to pass, that Absalom prepared him chariots, and horses, and fifty men to run before him.
2. And Absalom rose up early, and stood beside the way of the gate: and it was so, that when any man that had a controversy came to the king for judgment, then Absalom called on him, and said, Of what city art thou? And he said, Thy servant is of one of the cities of Israel.
3. And Absalom said, See, thy matters are good and right; but there is no man deputed of the king to hear thee.
4. Absalom said moreover, O that I was made Judge in the land, that every man that hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice.
5. And it was so, that when any man came night to do him obedience, he put forth his hand, and took him, and kissed him.

Upon which the annotator, Mr. Scott, makes the following remarks:

"Absalom stole." This expression aptly marks the way in which Absalom ingratiated himself with the people. He did not gain their hearts by eminent services, or by a wise and virtuous conduct; but he affected to look great, and yet to be very condescending and affable to his inferiors: he pretended a great regard to their interests, and threw out artful insinuations against David's administration; he flattered every one who had a cause to be tried, with the assurance that he had right on his side; that, if the cause went against him, he might be led to accuse David and the magistrates, of injustice. Though he knew not how to obey, and deserved to die for his crimes, yet he expressed a vehement desire to be judge over all the land; and suggested that suits should not then be so tedious, expensive, and partially decided, as they were. This he confirmed by rising early, and apparent application; though it was to other people's business, and not to his own duty: and by such sinister arts, united with his personal attractions and address, he imposed upon multitudes all over the land, to prefer so worthless a character to the wise, righteous, and pious David."

Mr. Scott continues: "They are commonly most ambitious of authority who least understand its duties, and could least endure its burdens. But when ambition prompts, the most self-indulgent assume the appearance of diligence, and the most haughty that of affability and condescension! and whilst men aspire to the pinnacle of earthly grandeur, they, for the time, pay the most abject court to the meanest of the mob. Such fawning sons of ambition, are peculiar to no age or nation: but let every wise and honest man shun them as a pestilence. They make their way by openly or obliquely traducing the character, or censuring the measures, of their rulers; and the wisdom and perfection of an Angel would be no security against their malignant insinuations. These demagogues always have proper persons on whom to practise. By joining in their groundless complaints, they feed their discontent; by flattering their persons, and approving their cause, they humor their pride; and by lavish promises of what they would do, they excite their sanguine hopes of greater felicity; and by a voluble tongue, an insinuating address, personal accomplishments, and consummate impudence, they steal the hearts of the people. For such is human nature, that these arts and attainments go much

further in gaining the favor of the multitude, than wisdom and justice, truth and piety, or the most important and long continued services. This is the old hackneyed way for men destitute of conscience or honor, to wind themselves into important stations; and yet it is as much practised, and as little suspected, as if it was quite a new discovery. No wise and good man, therefore, should, on any account, promise himself the continuance of popular favor, or be cast down if he meet with treachery and ingratitude.

"The policy of wicked men, and the subtilty of satan, are exerted in drawing in respectable persons to give an unintended and unsuspected countenance to the basest designs. Our severest trials often come from those in whom we most confided; and our firmest friends are sometimes raised up from among those from whom we had the least expectations."

To those of your readers, Mr. Editor, who do not know who Mr. Scott was, it may be proper to mention, that he was a pious and eminent minister of the gospel, who wrote a comment on the Bible—and who has been dead several years. Dr. Adam Clark approves the comments of Dr. Scott—and I should send you something that he says on the above verses, but that I have perhaps already transcribed too much from Dr. Scott.

Let the reader judge for himself whether the course, which has been pursued and is yet persisted in by a distinguished leader of a party amongst us and his friends, bears a resemblance to that of Absalom and his faction, or not; and whether a correct representation of their conduct be given in the following chapter.

1. Now, it came to pass, that the time when James Monroe should cease to be President of the United States, drew near; and he had been a man valiant in the defence of his country, in the time of her peril and danger, and faithful to his trust as Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

2. Therefore, the people loved him and respected him in his old age; and were exceedingly anxious to look out another citizen to be appointed President in his room, who should also be faithful, wise, and valiant, as he had been.

3. Now, while the people looked abroad and were in doubt and perplexity, in this matter, then many fixed their minds on John Quincy Adams, because of his great talents and long and faithful services to his country.

4. And some much desired De Witt Clinton for President, because he was also a man of powerful mind, and much practical energy of character.

5. Others espoused the cause of John C. Calhoun, who had been the great prop and pillar of the Republican party in Congress, in times of trial and dismay.

6. Others likewise desired Henry Clay, who was an eloquent man.

7. But many looked unto Gen. Andrew Jackson, because that on all occasions he had been valiant and faithful—and the man of the people.

8. For he had fought against the Ishmaelites, otherwise called the Indians, and saved the lives of many women and children—and had likewise defeated the British with great slaughter, when they besieged the city of New Orleans.

9. But whilst all good citizens were thus deliberating and consulting and keeping in view the benefit of the country, and to obtain a suitable President therefor,

10. Then it came to pass, that William H. Crawford prepared him wives and strong drink, and sought out mean persons and men of Beliel to befriend him.

11. And he rose up early, and stood beside the doors of the Congress Hall; and it was so, that when any member of small judgment came that way,

12. That, then, William called on him and said, Of what state art thou? and he said, thy servant is of one of the Districts of the United States.

13. Then William said, O! that I was made President of the United States, that all foolish men would come unto me, whom another, if he was made President, would not regard, then would I give them fat offices, and loaves and fishes, and riches, and honor; and my friends should live daintily, and all who opposed them, should be trodden under foot.

14. Now, therefore, I will tell thee what thou art to do: Write many letters to thy constituents; send them plenty of the "City Gazette," which doth not refrain to publish abusive lies, and evil reports on all who oppose me, and to lavish most bountiful praises on me.

15. For our old President James Monroe, under whose administration the people have lived so happily, it doth abuse continually; and, likewise, Adams, Clay, and Jackson; therefore, it is meet that you should send it forth amongst the people, for it may be that many foolish men will believe these things.

16. And on this manner did William Crawford, to all the members of small understanding, who came into the Congress Hall. Likewise, he invited them to go in unto his house, and drink wine and strong drink with him; and recommended unto them to take squaws for wives.

17. So William stole the hearts of all the foolish members of Congress, and set their wits a longing after offices and honor, and the money of the people.

18. For they hearkened unto his voice, and blew the trumpet, and began straightway to praise William and one another, and continually to abuse James Monroe, and all the tried and good Republicans, to bring them into disrepute amongst the people.

19. Likewise, many of the ignorant amongst the people, who had no opinion of their own, but did only cleave unto what was told them by the members of Congress, did, therefore, adhere to Wm.

20. Saying, nay, but we will be his servants, and the servants of the Caucus—for the Caucus knoweth better than we—for we are too ignorant to have an opinion about these things.

21. Therefore, the valiant men and the friends of liberty amongst the people, when they found that such aristocratic and slavish doctrines were propagated, did join themselves the more firmly,

22. Saying, let us adhere unto Andrew Jackson, for he defeated the Indians, and the British, and is one of the people, and hath always befriended the people; he will also defeat Wm. Crawford, and save our liberties a second time. E. I.

Mr. White: I transcribe part of a letter which I lately received from a member of Congress from South Carolina, dated May 22; which you may use as you see proper. "Scarcely a word is ever heard in the City on the subject of the Presidential Election. This silence does not arise from any settlement of the public mind on any particular candidate, for the issue of the contest is at this moment enveloped in as much uncertainty as at the commencement of the session. Every one, except the friends of Mr. Crawford, considers the question of success confined to Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. And of these two, so far as the ground can be viewed from this pinnacle, Old Hickory seems to be decidedly the most gaining candidate; as to the Secretary of the Treasury, he seems to be losing ground."

So much then, sir, for the stories industriously propagated by our members of Congress, that the contest is to lie between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams. This story is evidently circulated with the intention of inducing Gen. Jackson's friends to view his cause as hopeless, in expectation that some of them may join the caucus candidate. But Gen. Jackson himself never regarded odds, but went fearlessly forward, and was always successful; and his friends seem to be actuated by the same spirit. Whether they are successful or not, they will do their duty to their country: And fortune favors the brave. E. I. X.

IN PORTERS I KNOW US WRONG!
A friendship may be kept too long. EAY.

Mr. Editor: In the course of sundry conversations with several southern members of Congress, it appears that all our Representatives are in favor of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency! How this happens, I know not, unless, when at Washington, in the sphere of attraction of that resplendent luminary, their dim intellectual vision became totally eclipsed.

A Representative should be such, in the true import of the word; when he is not, he misrepresents his constituents. Our Representatives did know, and do know, that Mr. Crawford is not the man of the people of North-Carolina: He is the very last candidate that they could think of supporting for the all-important office of President.

With these facts before us, it is really astonishing that our members of Congress, in common with many others, should so far forget themselves as not to think of the feelings and interests of those whom they pretend to represent.

But, after all, the power resides in the people, and they will, no doubt, view with indignant contempt, the lordly dictation made at Washington, or any other that may be calculated to deprive them of their elective franchise.

The Caucus Address has for sometime past, burthened the mail towards every point of the compass: It has been sent under cover to Tom, Dick and Harry, with as much confidence as a Bull of excommunication from the Pope of Rome. What effect it has had on others, I know not; but for myself, I must candidly acknowledge, that it has had no more force than a ukase of the Emperor Alexander, or a mandate from the Emperor of Morocco.

Some persons are so good natured and credulous as to believe, that whenever a man is elected to Congress, that he must in consequence thereof, be possessed of an extraordinary share of wisdom; and a letter sent from him while at Washington, puts them as much in the fidgets as Mahomet was, when he received the sheets of the Koran by the miraculous visits of the angel Gabriel.

The poor pitiful tricks practised, and again practised by the enemies of General Jackson, have given me a degree of interest in his behalf which I did not hitherto feel. I have always thought that his illustrious services in his country's cause, entitled him to the highest honor that that country could confer upon him: But while Mr. Calhoun was on the list of candidates, my preference, for certain reasons, was for him. I am well satisfied, that Mr. Adams or General Jackson

would fill the Presidential seat with much more credit to themselves and interest to the country than Mr. Crawford, and therefore either of those gentlemen have my decided preference.

June 22, 1824.

[Our correspondent is wrong, in saying all our members of Congress are favorable to Mr. Crawford's pretensions to the Presidency: there are two honorable exceptions.....Gov. Branch is a decided and zealous friend to Gen. Jackson, and exerts the weight of his influence to secure the election of the People's Ticket; and Dr. Vance is as decidedly opposed to all the caucus and radical measures, and as warmly in favor of the people's cause, as Gov. Branch—the Doctor is believed to be personally friendly to Mr. Adams.]

Mr. Printer: In some editorial remarks, accompanying a communication of mine published in your excellent paper of the 25th of May, I perceive that I either very much mistook my own meaning when I penned those remarks, or have been misunderstood by you. But that the matter may be clearly understood, if there really is any ambiguity in my expressions, let me assure you, most unequivocally, that I not only approve of, and prefer, John Quincy Adams to all others that are in nomination for President, but that I am resolved, if I live to vote at all, to vote for none else for that place but him, and him alone.

Presuming from the liberality of the course that you have hitherto pursued, and from the general invitation that was given in your paper, if my recollection serves me right, for the friends of any of the candidates to forward temperate views of their reasons for their choice, for publication, thinking that I kept within the prescribed limits, I had no other intention in writing the remarks that you have done me the honor to publish, but to promote, to the best of my understanding, the interest of the candidate that I preferred. But I am willing to acknowledge that I wished to promote those interests only by fair and legitimate reasoning, and on grounds that appeared to me to be entirely tenable.

I indeed perceived that the Western Carolinian appeared more desirous of promoting the interests of General Jackson, than any other of the candidates; but I had hoped that an honest difference of opinion would not have subjected me to animadversions that appear to me pretty severe.

But to the point: What is it that has occasioned this castigation to be bestowed on me? For my life I can think of nothing else, than my having suggested and repeated my earnest desire that Adams' Ticket might be separated from all others; that thereby his real weight might be ascertained. And now, unless I was originally constituted of inferior materials, or have been by some means deprived of a competent share of reasoning powers, this is the only plan that has any plausibility in it. If it is otherwise, I desire of some of those who recommend the People's Ticket, to answer the difficulties that I have supposed appeared to that course, not by imputing to me a desire or a design to assist the caucus ticket, which I again deny; but by shewing, by arguments level to my humble capacity, in what sense I shall aid the election of Mr. Adams, by voting for Gen. Jackson?—Some indications that I observe in the public prints, make it as probable that Jackson will be President as that Crawford will; and may I not, then, sincerely deprecate his obtaining the votes of the friends of Mr. Adams, without incurring the charge of having forsaken my choice for either of the others? It may comport well enough, for aught I know, with the views of those who support the General's election, to decry all attempts of the friends of Adams to support their favorite: they may be of opinion, and perhaps justly, that unless they can obtain the assistance of Mr. Adams' friends, they will lose the vote of this state. This reasoning may appear very conclusive to them; but it does not therefore follow that it has the same force with the adherents of his rival. I am altogether desirous of fair play in this business; I am anxious that every candidate should have the most complete opportunity of trying his strength; and am willing, as every citizen should be, to abide the result. But pray, gentlemen, give us some chance of being heard on this occasion, and do not endeavor to trick us into the support of Gen. Jackson, for fear of the success of Mr. Crawford, when we want neither of them, and are equally opposed to the success of both, because they are equally in the way of the man of our choice, and the success of either must be his defeat—and equally so, be it which of them it may.—Let us have a ticket of our own; and then, if we are beaten, we will submit as becomes men, and bow to the will of the majority; but we will not have the additional mortification, of having occasioned our own overthrow.

[As regards our comments on a former communication of "A Farmer," we will observe, that it is with cheerfulness we afford him every facility to remove the suspicion which we thought we were warranted in casting upon the object of his piece. The cause of our suspicion was this: We knew those who opposed the caucus nomination, did so on the ground of principle—that their opposition was not so much levelled against the man nominated by the caucus, as against the caucus itself. Although they had numerous and weighty objections to the caucus candidate, they had still more insuperable objections to the mode of his nomination—and would more deeply deplore the success of the latter, than the election of the former; for they would submit to bow to any result of the election, if it were gained on fair, republican principles. Knowing that such were the motives which actuated the opponents of the caucus candidate, we then thought we had reason to be suspicious of him who professed a hostility to the caucus, but at the same time refused, with an unyielding pertinacity, to relinquish the claims of his favorite candidate, on any consideration. Our political creed has taught us, that personal predilections should, when our country's good required it, be sacrificed on the altar of principle—that the personal claims of our best men ought to be waved, when it becomes necessary for the maintenance of the purity of our Republican institutions. Our political reverence is greater for measures, than for men: and we think such ought to be the creed of every genuine American republican.]

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The "re-action" in PENNSYLVANIA.

It has been echoed and re-echoed, by every radical paper in the Union, that a "great re-action" was taking place in Pennsylvania, adverse to the interests of Gen. Jackson: but all this noise turns out more empty than a "sounding brass, and a tinkling symbol." We should suppose that the paucity of the numbers which attend these meetings, would dishearten any party, or set of men; but the leading caucuses appear determined to keep up the delusion, that their candidate still has a prospect of success. Their own better judgments, however, warn them of the fallacy of the hope they are so desirous of inspiring their followers with.

Our readers are already informed of the result of the caucus meeting in Chester county, Pennsylvania—where only nine radicals could be mustered in the whole county, which contains a population of 44,000. Their next effort was made in the large and populous county of Montgomery; there they drummed up about 25 men, to say *aye*! to whatever two or three leaders proposed. They then tried their strength in the city of Philadelphia; and, out of a population of one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, they succeeded in getting together about one hundred and thirty people—only one thousandth part of the population; and most of these were gaping, vacant-minded persons, who assented only by silence to what was said and done. But the most futile effort of the caucuses, was made in the city of Lancaster; the city and county of Lancaster, have a population of about 70,000 in number—and after a deal of pains, only one man could be found to attend the meeting which had been so pompously called to further the cause of the radical candidate.

So much for the "great re-action in Pennsylvania!"

Let the PEOPLE be heard.

At a muster of Capt. Bringle's company of militia, about seven miles from town, in this county, on Saturday, the 26th ult. the vote of the company was taken on the Presidential question, the issue was,

For Andrew Jackson,	86 votes
John Quincy Adams,	1
Wm. H. Crawford,	1*

Besides the company, there were 30 or 35 others, generally old men, attending to pay taxes, who were, we understand, unanimously for Gen. Jackson. No vote was taken as to the Vice President; but we understand that it was ascertained that the unanimous voice was for John C. Calhoun.

*We have conversed with the gentleman who gave the vote for Mr. Crawford; and he tells us he is not friendly to that candidate's election, but voted for him merely for the purpose of keeping the caucuses in countenance.

Presbyterian Church in the United States.

From the synodical and presbyterial reports presented to the general assembly at their present session, it appears that there are under the care of the assembly 13 synods, 77 presbyteries, 1679 congregations, and 1027 ministers. The number of vacant congregations is 759; licentiates, 173; and candidates, 195. The number of communicants added during the past year is 10,431, and the whole number of communicants is 114,955. The number of adult baptisms during the year has been 2120, and of infant baptisms 10,642. The amount of collections for missions 6795 dollars; for commissioners' fund, 2,692 dollars; for theological seminary, 1,495 dollars; for presbyterial fund, 370 dollars, and for education fund, 7,938 dollars. As the reports are made only once in four years, we shall have no further returns till the year 1828.

HEZEKIAH DAVIS, Esq. who was nominated as a presidential elector by the little Crawford meeting of nine, in Chester county, has publicly declined that honor. *Franklin Gazette.*

Ship News.—Among other lists of cargoes, in the Nantucket Enquirer, we find the following:—Arrived sloop Henry, from Falmouth, 4 ladies, 3 musicians, 1 lion, 1 lama, 1 Shetland pony, a monkey, a baboon and two lawyers."

The Committee of Investigation have at length terminated their sittings, and have made a brief report, which, with the evidence and documents received during the inquiry, will be printed for the use of Congress, in pursuance to a resolution passed at the close of the session. From what we have gathered with respect to this report, it generally confirms the former report of the same committee, as far as that went, and gives the result of the testimony which has been given in during the sitting just terminated.

To us, it appears to leave Mr. Crawford in rather a worse condition than he was left in by the report, inasmuch as the little additional evidence which has been received, tends to show that the hopes which he created, that the public would sustain no ultimate loss from his unauthorized and illegal loans, have turned out to be premature and deceptive.

It proves that there has been a criminal, an injurious laxity in the administration of the Treasury Department, leading to consequences which never would have occurred under the management of an efficient and vigilant head.

Washington Republican.

Methodist Church.—At a meeting of a number of the Itinerant and Local Ministers and Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened in the city of Baltimore, from different parts of the United States, for the purpose of adopting such measures as, in their judgment, shall be best calculated to effect an improvement in the government of said church, Dr. S. K. Jennings was called to the chair, and Dr. Francis Waters appointed secretary; when after due deliberation, and a free interchange of ideas, the following measures were agreed upon:

First—To institute a periodical publication, entitled *The Mutual Rights of the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church*, to be conducted by a committee of Ministers and Laymen.

Secondly—To raise societies in all parts of the United States, whose duty it shall be to disseminate the principles of a well balanced church government, and to correspond with each other.

Thirdly—To appoint a committee out of their own body, to draft a circular addressed to the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to forward the same forthwith to all parts of the United States. The following persons were accordingly appointed:—Dr. Samuel K. Jennings, Baltimore; Dr. John French, Norfolk; W. Smith, New York; Gideon Davis, Georgetown, D. C.; John Wesley Boardly, and Philemon B. Hopper, Esq. Eastern Shore, Maryland.

White Flint Wheat.—A new species of wheat under this designation, has been successfully cultivated in Cavuga county, N. Y. for some years past. Its excellent properties are, its security against the Hessian Fly, the straw being solid 5 or 6 inches above the ground, where the Fly lodges in other wheat, grows rank, requires but 3 pecks of seed, and yields from 25 to 40 bushels an acre, weighing from 60 to 64 lbs. a bushel. This account is given by Mr. Ira Hopkins, of Brutus: he thinks the grain a native of the South of Spain, and unquestionably superior to any other species in use in that part of the country.

Extract of a letter lately received from a lady living in Madison county, Ala. to her friend in this city.

"I never heard of worms doing so much mischief as they have done this spring. The *Army and Cutworms*. They have not been in our neighborhood very much; but they are not far off; they go in armies through cotton fields, wheat patches, gardens and grass lots. They seem almost like bringing on a famine in some places. People have got to digging ditches for them to fall into, and then kill them by bushels; some scald them with hot water. They appear hard to conquer."—*Raleigh Register*

From France—Captain Snow, in the brig New Hampshire, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday last in 32 days from Havre, informs that there was no political news of importance at the time of his sailing; every thing being tranquil about the capital. The markets had lately undergone some favourable changes for U. States' staples, particularly in the article of Cotton, which was quick at 30 sous per lb. thus affording to the shippers at least 25 per ct. nett profit.

Worthy of Record.—On Sunday, last week, Mr. Frink Roberts of Boston, held up for baptism at the First Church in Chauncey Place, his ninth son, to whom he gave the name of John Quincy Adams. On the same day, five others of his sons received the names of Elbridge Gerry, William Rustin, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and Andrew Jackson. A correspondent remarks that the above compliment can hardly be matched in the U. States.—*Boston Patriot*.

The *Greek Chronicle*, published at Missolonghi, has, for its motto, a sentence taken from Franklin's Works.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states the following anecdote of Citizen Grandville while on his passage in the steam boat from Philadelphia to N. York. Citizen Grandville is the agent of the Haytian Government, who had come here to make arrangements for the emigration to Hayti of some of our free coloured population:

"Being seated at table, Citizen Grandville was rudely spoken to by a Lieutenant from the south, but took no notice of him until he was addressed in a more public and insulting manner. Upon this he immediately arose and observed, that, 'When in his own country, it was his province to take into custody those Haytians who insulted strangers.' He then in a very handsome manner apologized to the company by remarking, that he regretted having broken the rules of the country as it respected propriety and good breeding, and thereupon left the table. Eighteen of the passengers rose simultaneously, and ordered another table to be spread, which being done, Citizen G. was invited to dine with them, and the Lieutenant left at the first table alone! He, however, much to his credit, sent an apology to Mr. G., to which the latter replied:—*I write insults on the sand: FAVORS, on marble.*" This answer would have done credit to Napoleon. It is sufficient to say, that he was treated with marked attention during the remainder of the day."

Judge Van Ness having declined the appointment of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, Tobias Watkins, Esq. (late Secretary to the Board on the Spanish Claim,) has been appointed in his place.

The friends of Mr. CLAY have sent forth a circular from Washington, in which they declare their determination to adhere to him to the end of the presidential contest before the people, convinced that he will be one of the three candidates returned to the house of representatives, and that if he should not, they will hold the balance between the other candidates, control the event of the election, "and secure to the country a republican administration." The circular estimates the electoral votes for Mr. ADAMS at 51, Mr. CRAWFORD 48, General JACKSON 47, Mr. CLAY 46, and leaves New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina uncertain. This estimate is certainly erroneous. Fewer votes are probably given to Mr. Adams than he will receive. More are put to the credit of Mr. Crawford than he will, in all human probability, obtain; he can only get the votes of Georgia and Virginia, and may be beaten in the former, if not the latter, by General Jackson. Mr. Crawford will not succeed in North Carolina. The estimate is far below the number of votes that General Jackson, even if no further changes in his favor should occur, will certainly receive.

Mr. Crawford will not, in our opinion, succeed even in being returned to the house of representatives, and his friends would therefore do well to surrender him at once, and cease to keep the country in a turmoil by a hopeless contest in his favor.—*Franklin Gazette*.

Late accounts from Natchez inform, that the swell in the Mississippi was again subsiding, and that the appearance of the cotton crops in that vicinity was very promising.

A flock of Saxony sheep, just imported into Boston, are to be sold on the 15th of next month.

Five persons at Vevay, Indiana, made during the last season, no less than 5500 gallons of wine.

The Albany Argus contains a list of 47 new monied institutions for which charters will be asked at the next session of the legislature of New York. It is said that the whole of them will be granted, with privileges of a similar character.

The Chancellor of New York has refused the motion for an injunction to restrain the steam boat Oliver Branch from navigating the waters of the Hudson river; a privilege which, until the late decision in the Supreme Court of the U. S. has been exclusively enjoyed by a single company. The Chancellor's opinion is given at length in the papers, and has put the steam boat controversy finally at rest.

NORFOLK, JUNE 22.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the U. S. Sch'r. *Grampus*, to his friend in this place, dated

"U. S. Sch'r. *GRAMPUS*, 2
Mitanzas, May 31st, 1824.
"We have just arrived at this place, from the American Colony at Cape Mesurado, on the Coast of Africa. We were 37 days from Cape to Cape."

"We found the colony all healthy, and making vast improvements in agriculture. They all seem perfectly satisfied; they have a most delightful situation for a town, and the natives are friendly."

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, received yesterday, announces the adjournment of the Investigating Committee on the day preceding, and remarks:—
The Report of the Committee was immediately laid before the President, and we have not been able to obtain a perusal

of it. We understand generally, however, that nothing is retracted of the former report of the committee, and that it is further distinctly and unanimously declared by the committee, that they have discovered, in the course of their investigation, nothing to impeach the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury, or to induce them to believe that he has not ably and correctly administered the affairs of the treasury. *Peters. Repub.*

Spain.—An arrival at Boston from Gibraltar, brings intelligence to the middle of May. Spain and Portugal it seems are both determined to make an effort for the recovery of their transatlantic possessions, and certain expeditions are organized for that purpose.

"It is very certain the Spanish King has been enabled (notwithstanding his pertinacity in refusing to recognize the loans made by the Cortes, or to provide for paying the interests thereon) to negotiate a large loan in Paris; some millions of which had been appropriated to the outfit of the expedition to South America; and Lisbon letters go so far as to name the amount of the force, and the names of commanders who are to compose the Portuguese expedition against Brazil, which was to sail forthwith. It was mentioned, that Commissioners from Brazil, residing in London, were in negotiation with the Portuguese Government, on the concerns of their country. It is added that the King will not recognize either the government of his son or that of the Provinces in opposition to him."

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, June 24.
Cotton, 14 to 15; flour, fine, 4; superfine, 4 25 a 4 50; wheat, 80 cents; whiskey, 30 a 32; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do, 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 85 a 9; salt, Turkeys Island, 70 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 35 a 38; sugar, muscovado, 95 a 105; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 45 to 50 per 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 per cwt. *Observer.*

MARRIED.
In this town, on the 1st inst. by Stephen L. Ferrand, Esq. Mr. George Trexler, to Miss Polly Ketchey.

In Wilkes, on the 17th ult. by John Saintclair, Esq. Mr. Lemuel Doss, to Miss Martha Laws.

At the seat of Wm. G. Beaty, Esq. on Thursday, the 10th inst. by the Rev. William Hooper, Isaac Croom, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Lenoir, to Miss Sarah A. Pearson, of Rowan.

In Ireddell county, on the 17th inst. by Dr. Aza Beall, Mr. Milus Baegerly, to Miss Nancy Albee.

DIED.
At Bakerton, in Tennessee, on the 12th ult. after a lingering illness, in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. Mary Blount, wife of Willie Blount, Esq. formerly Governor of that state.

At Baltimore, on the 10th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Anne Niles, wife of Hezekiah Niles, Editor of the Register, aged about 44 years.

In this county, on the 22d ult. Mr. John Blackwell, aged 74 years.

The exercises in Salisbury Academy will be resumed on Monday, the 19th instant. *July 5th, 1824.*

Notice.
ON Tuesday, the third of August next, (it being Wilkes county court week) the undersigned commissioners will sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Wilkesboro', agreeably to act of Assembly, several lots, laid off from the public square in said place; two of which are the most eligible stands for business in the town. Terms, nine months credit; bond and security will be required, and a lien upon the property will be retained, until payment is made.

Also, at the same time and place, the said commissioners, by the authority aforesaid, will let out to the lowest bidder, the building of a brick Court-House; the undertaker of which will be required to give bond and sufficient security for the good performance of the same. The plan and size of the Court-House will be made known by either of the subscribers, when applied to.

JAMES WELLBORN,
JAMES HACKETT,
HAMILTON BROWN,
H. B. SATTERWHITE, } Commissioners.
June 26, 1824, 4c'16

House and Land for Sale,
ON LOW TERMS.
THE subscriber is fully authorized by the last will of Henry Bruner, dec'd. and also by the legal representatives, to sell the well known Plantation whereon the deceased did live, about 12 miles east from the town of Salisbury, on the south side of main Yadkin, containing 189 acres; about 60 of which is of the best river bottom in North Carolina. There is on the premises, a good and large dwelling-house, and barn, apple and peach orchard, with many other conveniences, to justify me in saying that it is one of the best Plantations, agreeably to the number of acres, on the river. It is now offered at private sale: the payments will be made easy; a credit of one and two years, or if a payment is made of one half, a credit of two years. But if not sold at private contract, it will be offered at public Auction, on the premises, on the 4th Saturday in August next. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may, at any time, apply to

J. A. FISHER, Exec'r.
July 5, 1824 7c'19

Private Entertainment.
THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink.
H. B. SATTERWHITE.
Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.

Lands, at Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, of the next Superior Court of Ashe county, will be offered for sale, at the Court-House of said county

1000 acres of Land

in said county, of an excellent quality for grass, or farming. Terms, one half the purchase money payable in nine months, the other half in eighteen months. Bond and approved security, to be given to

S. SPEER, Guardian to the heirs of William W. Chaffin, dec'd.
June 18, 1824.

Dr. W. H. Trent,

HAVING settled himself at Mount Vernon, offers his services to the inhabitants of the vicinity, in the various departments of his profession.

He has a good supply of medicines, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.
July 5, 1824. Sit'15

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.
Salisbury, July 5, 1824. '13

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

An Exchange, or Sale,

OF 400 Acres of Land would be made by the subscriber, if a suitable offer should be given. This tract lies in the Indian-Land, York District, on the intersection of two public roads. One is the road leading from Yorkville to Charlotte, by Thorn's ferry on the Catawba. The other is the direct and main road from Lincolnton to Camden, by Tuckasee Ford and Doby's bridge. Twenty acres of the tract are cleared and fenced, and a few cabins erected. The soil is good for cotton and grain. Though not of the very first quality, it is lively, and easily tilled. If it does not yield exuberant crops, it does not yield disease. The romantic hills, that skirt it, are not more the abode of health than is the tract itself. The land lies very level generally, is finely timbered, and well watered with its own springs. No Store or Tavern being near the place, a gentleman of enterprise would find the *Cross-Roads* a valuable site. As a station for health, for business, and for the decent support of a family by farming, this tract ought to sell well. Industry, economy, and taste could make it a most desirable residence. Adjoining it, lie the beautiful possessions of Mr. Pettus, some years ago a Representative in our Legislature. This property would not be disposed of, but under the expectation, that a farm on the W. of the Catawba, and near the Academy, could be obtained. For terms, and other particulars, application may be made to James Harris, Esq., near Flint-Hill Church.

ELEAZAR HARRIS.
Ebenezer Academy, York District,
S. C. June 10th, 1824. 1w

A List of Letter

NOW remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, June 30th, A. D. 1824.

Locke Atwell
Jacob Adams
Margaret Allison.
Thos. Bracking
Henry C. Burke
Adam Beck
John Bird
Alexander Brandon
Lemuel Ball.
John Carter
Ely Carol
Judy C. Chapman
Joseph Castlow
Clark of County Court
Thos. & H. Cowan
Conrad Casper
Charles Churchell
Erasmus Case
Willie Coats
Mary Crider
John Craver
Frederick Cope
John Campbell
Alex. Cunningham
Daniel Clodfelter
Jarrad Coggins.
Douglas Duden.
Henry Ellis
James Eaton
Mary Everett
Frederick Eller
William Edrith
Phillip Eagle
John Eagle
James Ellis.
Mary Frohock
Freeland Lodge
William Fultz
G. L. Freeman.
James Grimes
Wm. Glascok
Charles Griffith
Jesse Gillehan
Charles Glover
George Goodman
H. Giles, Clerk of the Superior Court, 2.
John Holmes
Williamson Harris
Alfred Harris
Mary Hatch
Charles W. Harris
John Hendly
Hannah Hill
James H. Hendricks
Richard Harvey
Doctor Handsford
Douglas P. Haden, 2
Ruth Harris
Henry Hill
George Hearn
John Hughes
John Harris
Math. Howard
John Howard
Samuel Hughey.
Philip Jacobs
J. H. Joyce
John Jones

Clemial Johnson
J. K. Jarrett
Samuel B. Josey
Rufus Johnson
Thomas Jones.
Thomas Kent
James Kincaid
Isaac Knight
John Kesler.
Elizabeth Lemley, 2
James Lowry
William Link
John Low.
Robert Moore
John M'Anan, 2
George Murr
Haynes Morgan
John M'Rae
John Martin
William Montgomery
Joseph Mason
Dunkin Magill
Alexander Madder
Wilm M'Cargo
John Mengelberg
Wilm Moore
Timothy Milbourn
Eliza Marlin
John Martin.
Williby Nichols.
Nancy Owen
William Othrish.
Jacob Pool
Enoch Phillips.
Catharine Randleman
Nathan Riley
John Reed
L. R. Rose
John Randleman.
Henry Sossaman
Nathaniel Smith
James Steward
James Smith
Andrew Snider
Wm. P. Stoglon
Wm. H. Steelman
Epps Spain
Edward Southard
Robert Spence
James Stafford
Wm. Stokes
Rachael Smith
Henry Sloan
Wm. Stephenson
Elisha Simms
George Smithel
Henry Lechler
Henry Stirewalt.
Mary A. Townsend
Susan M. Thurman
Christian Tarr.
Wood & Knider
Alfred Wood
Absalom Wall
Nathan Wells
Richmond Wall
Ely W. Ward
Robert White
Peter Walton.

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have not room this week, to do justice to the celebration on Saturday; but shall have ample space in our next for the purpose.

The Washington Republican of the 24th ult. contains the report of the committee of Investigation, on the memorial. The documents accompanying the report are very voluminous. The report itself, we shall endeavor to publish in our next.

A meeting of the friends of Crawford and Gallatin, was lately called in Delaware county, Pennsylvania; and lo! when the day came, three men attended—they being all the radicals that could be mustered in that county, which contains a population of 15,000 souls!

Mr. Edwards has resigned his office as minister to Mexico.

The Grampus.—A letter from an officer on board this vessel, to his friend in Portsmouth, confirms the report of the loss of three of her officers, by the yellow fever, viz. Midshipmen Mair, Satterwhite and Mansfield. [Norfolk Beacon.

Land and Mills.

I OFFER for sale, my premises whereon I reside, called Mill Grove, lying on Rocky River, Cabarrus county. This tract of land contains 300 acres; the soil of which is fertile in all kinds of productions, natural to the climate.

On these premises are machineries, which are in point of income, equal to any in the State; viz. one corn mill, and a French Burr—a saw mill and a cotton machine—also, a Tan yard, Store-house and a Smith-shop. There is also a comfortable dwelling-house, with all necessary out houses, suited to the circumstance of any person wishing to purchase. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser.

HUGH HAYR.
June 25, 1824. 2c'14

DR. SIMEON BEVINS: Take notice, that on the second Monday of September next, I intend to take the depositions of John Meny, Edward Collins, and others, at the Court-House in Russellville, state of Kentucky, to be read as evidence in the suit by petition in Lincoln Superior Court, North Carolina, where I am plaintiff, and you are defendant; and when and where you may attend, to cross examine.

ELIZABETH BEVINS.
June 16, 1824. 4c'15

A Stolen Letter!

ONE hundred dollars reward will be given for any information that may lead to the detection of the thief who stole a letter, written during the session of the last legislature, directed to a member of my family, and placed in the post-office in Raleigh, directed to Charlotte. An infamous and unprincipled scoundrel, having the exterior, and claiming to himself the character, of a gentleman, is now suspected; and when this communication reaches his eyes, he will be aware of the grounds upon which my suspicions have arisen. The letter is at present in my possession.

THOMAS G. POLK.
Willowood, 12th June, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1824: James Clark, vs. James D. Walker: Original attachment, levied in the hands of John M'Quay. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
Price adv. \$4. 3m'24

Land for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Wm. Patterson, dec'd. will be sold, at public sale, on a credit, a valuable plantation, containing 400 acres, lying on both sides of Sugar Creek, within 15 miles of Charlotte. The fertility of the soil, the elegance of the situation, and the improvements, all serve to render this an object of attention.

DAVID McDONALD, Executor.
June 21, 1824. 3c'14

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AT A Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, 1824: Robert Black against William Hart: original attachment, levied on 80 or 90 acres of land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
Price adv. \$2 6c'18

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Andrew Bowman, vs. Robert Tinsley: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant comes forward before the 2nd Monday of September next, and reply, confess, and property levied upon will be condemned to the plaintiff's recovery.

By order, MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.
Price adv. \$4. 1c'25

Wrapping Paper,

OF a good quality, for sale at this office; some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger kind at two dollars, per ream.

THE MUSE.

STANZAS.

As circling years progressive roll,
A thousand fond affections start;
A thousand ties enslave the soul,
And weave the fetters round the heart.

And did not oft the gushing tear,
Proclaim those earthly chains were riven,
Deluded man would linger here,
Unmindful of his native heaven.

But ah! the suffering wretch can tell,
How, one by one, they cease to cling;
For, stern misfortune breaks the spell,
And every sorrow snaps a string.

By an amateur.

"Here lies my wife, who killed herself,
All of her own accord—
The Lord that gave, hath taken away—
And blessed be the Lord."

Of all Job lost, his history tells us plain,
God gave him double portions back again,
God did not take his plucky wife, 'tis true—
What could the patient man have done with
two?

MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

As this distinguished personage has
of late become a topic of general con-
versation, the following accounts of
his personal appearance, as given by
an entertaining writer in the Village
Record, will not be unacceptable to
the reader.

"The Marquis de la Fayette was
one of the finest looking men in the ar-
my, notwithstanding his deep red hair,
which then, as now, was rather in dis-
repute. His forehead was fine, though
receding—his eyes clear hazel—his
mouth and chin delicately formed,
and exhibiting beauty rather than
strength. The expression of his coun-
tenance was strongly indicative of the
generous and gallant spirit which ani-
mated him, mingled with something
of the pride of conscious manliness.
His mien was noble—his manners
frank and amiable, and his movements
light and graceful. He wore his hair
plain, and never complied so far with
the fashions of the times as to pow-
der.

A gentleman in Philadelphia having
announced his intention of writing a
life of this eminent man, perhaps the
following notice of his departure from
France to aid the U. States in their
struggle for liberty, may not be unac-
ceptable:

Paris, April 4, 1777.—One of the
richest of our young nobility, the
Marquis de La Fayette, a relation of
the Duke de Noailles, between 19 and
20 years of age, has at his own ex-
pense, hired a frigate, and provided
every thing necessary for a voyage to
America, with two officers of his ac-
quaintance. He set out last week,
having told his lady and family that
he was going to Italy. He is to serve
as Major-General in the American ar-
my. On the other hand, the Count
Bulkely, an Irish gentleman, who is a
Major-General in the French service,
is going, with the leave of his Maj-
esty, to offer himself to the King of
Great Britain, to serve against the
Americans."

As to the Irish Count de Bulkely
here mentioned, history is entirely si-
lent: but the name of Fayette will be
remembered as long as private worth
and public patriotism are known and
respected among men.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

In the month of March last, Baron
Wrangel, a Russian officer, made a se-
cond attempt to perform a journey from
the mouth of the Kolyma to the north-
ward, over the ice. In the first attempt
he was stopped by an open sea, on which
neither ice nor land was visible in any di-
rection. In the second he had nearly
perished. He had scarcely advanced fifty
yards, when a gale of wind broke up
the ice all around him, and he found him-
self on an open sea, tossed about on a floe
of ice eighty fathoms long and forty
broad, floated about at the mercy of the
wind and current, which fortunately drove
him at length half dead with cold and
hunger, to the Asiatic shore, not far from
Bhering's Strait.

In 1784, an American vessel imported
8 bags of cotton into Liverpool, which
were seized by one of his majesty's offi-
cers of the customs, as supposing they
were not the growth of America. In
1823, there were imported into Liverpool
from the United States of America,
409,670 bags of cotton.

1824.—March 16—Vessels arrived 727
1823.—March 16—Do. do. 462

Increase, 265

At the anniversary of the New-York
Male Sunday School Union, celebrated on
Monday last, there were present about
four thousand scholars.

BY AUTHORITY.

To allow the bounty to vessels employed in the
Coast Fisheries in certain cases.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That any vessel which
shall be licensed according to law, for the cod
fishery, and which shall have completed her
fishing term, according to the provisions of law,
and thereby become entitled to the allowance
of bounty, shall, in returning to any port with-
in the United States, be wrecked or lost, the
owner or owners, and crew of such vessel, shall,
on satisfactory proof being made to the Com-
ptroller of the Treasury, of the wreck, or loss of
such vessel, be entitled to the same bounty as
would have been allowed, had such vessel re-
turned to port.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any
vessel which shall have completed her fishing
term, subsequent to the act, entitled "An act
in addition to, and alteration of, an act, entitled
"An act laying a duty on imported salt, grant-
ing a bounty on pickled fish exported, and al-
lowance to certain vessels employed in the fish-
eries," passed the third of March, one thousand
eight hundred and nineteen, and which shall,
in returning to any port in the United States, have
been wrecked or lost, the owner or owners, and
crew, of such fishing vessel, shall have extended
to them the provisions of the first section of this act.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

Vice President of the U. States and

President of the Senate.

Washington, May 26, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN Act to fix the Western boundary line of the
Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the western bound-
ary line of the territory of Arkansas shall be-
gin at a point forty miles west of the southwest
corner of the state of Missouri, and run south,
to the right bank of the Red river, and thence,
down the river, and with the Mexican boundary,
to the line of the state of Louisiana, any law
heretofore made, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
sum of two thousand dollars, to defray the ex-
pense of running and marking said boundary
line, to be expended under the directions of
the President of the United States, be, and the
same hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of
any money in the Treasury, not otherwise ap-
propriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so
much of the appropriation of sixty five thousand
dollars, made by the act of the 3d of March,
eighteen hundred and twenty-one, for carrying
into effect the treaty of the eighteenth of Octo-
ber, eighteen hundred and twenty, with the
Chactaw (Choctaw) Indians, as remains unex-
pended, shall, under the direction of the Presi-
dent of the United States, be employed for the
purposes mentioned in the said act of 3d of
March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, any
law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the
sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of
any money in the Treasury, not otherwise ap-
propriated, be, and the same is hereby, ap-
propriated, to defray the expenses of treating with
the Chactaw (Choctaw) Indians, to obtain a mo-
dification of the treaty of October eighteen,
one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.

AN Act reserving to the Wyandot Tribe of In-
dians a certain tract of land, in lieu of a reser-
vation made to them by Treaty.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That there be, and here-
by is, reserved, for the use of the chiefs and
tribe of Wyandot Indians, subject to the condi-
tions and limitations of the former reservation,
the northeast quarter of the section numbered
two, in township two, and range seventeen,
south of the base line, of land, in the Delaware
Land District, in the State of Ohio, in lieu of
one hundred and sixty acres of land, on the
west side of, and adjoining, the Sandusky Riv-
er; and which was reserved to said tribe of In-
dians, by a supplementary treaty between the
United States and certain tribes of Indians, held
at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, on the seven-
teenth day of September, eighteen hundred and
eighteen; on condition that the chiefs of said
Wyandot tribe first relinquish to the United
States all the right, title, and claim, of said
tribe, to the one hundred and sixty acres of
land, reserved by said supplementary treaty.

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.

AN Act for the relief of certain Distillers in the
United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of
the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized
and required to refund, out of any money in the
Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to distil-
lers of spirituous liquors, or their legal rep-
resentatives, of any state or district within the
United States, who, at any time since the first
day of January, one thousand eight hundred and
fourteen, have used stills made according to
Henry Wither's improvement upon Anderson's
condensing tub, and who have paid a duty upon
the capacity of the globes of such stills, all the
moneys which such distillers may have, respec-
tively, paid, as a duty, on the capacity of the
globes of their said stills.

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.

AN Act rewarding the officers and crew of two
gigs or small boats, under the command of
Lieutenant Francis H. Gregory, of the United
States' Navy.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the President of
the United States be, and he is hereby, author-
ized to have distributed as prize money to Lieu-
tenant Francis H. Gregory, of the United
States' Navy, and the officers and crew of two
gigs, or small boats, under his command, or to
their legal representatives, the sum of three
thousand dollars, for the capture and destruc-
tion of a British gun-boat, called the Black
Snake, in the river St. Lawrence, on the nine-
teenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and
fourteen, and that the said sum of three thou-
sand dollars be, and the same is hereby, ap-
propriated, for the purpose aforesaid, out of any
money in the Treasury not otherwise appropri-
ated.

Approved: Washington, May 4, 1824.

AN Act to provide for the extinguishment of
the debt due to the United States, by the
Purchasers of Public Lands.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That, in all cases
where the purchasers, or legal holders, of
any certificate of purchases of any of the Pub-
lic Lands of the United States, may have ob-
tained a certificate of further credit, under the
provisions of an act, passed second March, one
thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, en-
titled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of
public lands prior to the first day of July, one
thousand eight hundred and twenty," or of the
acts supplementary thereto, of the twentieth of
April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-
two, and of the third of March, one thousand
eight hundred and twenty-three, the person ob-
taining such certificate, or the legal holder
thereof, shall be allowed, at any time prior to
the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred
and twenty-five, to file, with the Register of
the Land Office, in the district where such land is
situated, a relinquishment, in writing, of any
section, half section, quarter section, or legal
subdivision of a fractional section, made accord-
ing to the provisions in the existing laws, in re-
lation to the survey and sale of Public Lands;
and any payment made, on any tract of land, so
relinquished, shall be applied to the payment of
the amount due on any tract retained by said
purchaser, or legal holder of a certificate of a
purchase; which relinquishment shall be allowed
only on condition that any such purchaser,
or legal holder of a certificate of purchase, re-
linquish a sufficient quantity of land thereby to
complete his or her payment due to the United
States, or any lands retained, or pay the balance
due, and which may afterwards become due, in
money, before or at the time of such relinquit-
ment; and, on the payment of such balance in
money, there shall be allowed, on the amount so
paid, a deduction of the rate of thirty-seven and
a half per centum: Provided, That nothing
herein contained, shall entitle the person mak-
ing such relinquishment to claim any repay-
ment from the United States, on account of any
land so relinquished: And provided further,
That nothing herein contained shall authorize
any discounts upon payments made by relinquit-
ment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all pur-
chasers, or legal holders of any certificate of
purchase, of any of the Public Lands of the
United States, who may have obtained a certi-
ficate of further credit, under the provisions of
the several acts above mentioned, or making
complete payment, previous to the tenth of
April, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, of ev-
ery instalment now due, and which shall after-
wards become payable, shall be allowed, upon
the amount so paid, a deduction, at the rate of
thirty-seven and a half per centum.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it
shall be the duty of the Registers and Receiv-
ers of the Land Offices of the United States, im-
mediately after the 10th of April, eighteen
hundred and twenty-five, to return complete
lists of the land relinquished to the United
States, within their districts; and such lands
shall be exposed to sale, as other public lands
of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the
Register and Receiver of any Land Office, shall
be allowed double the fees given them by the
act of the second of March, one thousand eight
hundred and twenty-one, for like services, to be
paid by the person or persons availing them-
selves of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the
provisions of this act be extended to town lots
and out lots reserved for that purpose, and sold
by the United States on a credit.

Approved: Washington, May 18, 1824.

AN Act providing for the appointment of an
Agent for the Osage Indians west of the State
of Missouri, and Territory of Arkansas, and
for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the President of
the United States be, and he is hereby, author-
ized to appoint an agent for the Osage Indians
west of the State of Missouri, and territory of
Arkansas, who shall receive for his compensa-
tion the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in full,
and that all rations or other allowances made to
him, shall be deducted from the sum hereby
allowed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall
be the duty of each Indian Agent to reside and
keep his agency within, or near the territory,
claimed by the tribe or tribes of Indians for
which he may be agent, at such places as the
President of the United States may designate.

Approved: Washington, May 18, 1824.

AN Act to allow further time to complete the
issuing and locating of Military Land War-
rants.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the authority grant-
ed to the Secretary of the Department of War,
by an act, approved the twenty-fourth day of
February, one thousand eight hundred and
nineteen, to issue warrants for the military land
bounties, to persons entitled thereto, shall be
revived and continued in force for the term of
five years.

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.

AN Act to revive and extend the term of cer-
tain pensions, which have expired by limita-
tion.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the pensions hereto-
fore granted, and paid out of the Privateer
Pension Fund, to the widows and orphans of
such officers, seamen, and marines, as were
slain, or died in consequence of wounds, or
casualties, received while in the line of their
duty, on board the private armed ships of the
United States, and the terms for the payment of
which had expired by limitation, before the
ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be,
and the same are hereby, revived, and extend-
ed to such widows and orphans, with all the
advantages, and in the same manner, as if their
respective terms had not expired; subject to
the provisions, restrictions, and limitations, of
an act, passed on the ninth day of April, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and twenty-four, entitled "An act extending the
term of pensions granted to persons disabled,
and to the widows and orphans of those who
have been slain, or who have died in conse-
quence of wounds, or casualties, received while
in the line of their duty, on board the private
armed ships of the United States, during the
late war."

Approved: Washington, May 26, 1824.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY
EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the pub-
lic, and his friends, that he has
taken the extensive and elegant estab-
lishment, situated at the north corner of the
Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James
Huie.) The convenience of this situation for
business, is equal to any in the place. The
House contains a number of private rooms, well
calculated for the accommodation of Travellers
and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not su-
perior, to any in the place, and attended to by
obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and
bar, will be supplied with the best the market
affords; and the regulations of his House, such
as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those
who may think proper to call on him: and he
assures them, that no pains shall be spared to
render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824.

South Yakin Bridge.

THE Commissioners appointed by Rowan
County Court, to build a Bridge over the
South Yakin river, between the mouth of Second
Creek and the Point, will receive proposals for
building said Bridge. Persons disposed to con-
tract for the same, will specify to either of the
Commissioners the terms on which they can do
the job. Contractors will understand that there
is to be a good stone abutment at each end of
the Bridge, a stone pier in the centre; the whole
to be well shingled and weatherboarded. The
bridge will require to be two hundred feet long.

ALFRED MACAY,
JACOB FISHER,
JOHN H. FREELING,
DAVID MCGUIRE,
JOHN BEARD, jr.

Salisbury, June 7, 1824.

Wholesale HAT Store,

279 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.

Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment
of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab

Beaver Hats,

oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped,
wide and narrow brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's
fine Roram ditto, warranted elastic water proof;
men's and youth's Roram Hats, of an inferior
quality. All of which they warrant of their
own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine
black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from
Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trim-
mings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low
for cash.

Charleston, April, 1824. 131113

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received
from Philadelphia, an assortment of
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and
Domestics;
which, with the assortment he expects to re-
ceive in a short time, will enable him to sell at
satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully
invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business,
heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in
future be conducted by me, at the same place.
Those who favor me with their custom, may de-
pend on having their work done with neatness,
durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John
Murphy, in the mercantile business in Con-
cord, with his consent, and have relinquished all
claims to any part or portion of the profits of
the concern of Murphy & Sutton.

March 22, 1824. NATH'L SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership
with William Brown, in the mercantile
business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-
Carolina, under the firm of Murphy & Brown;
where they are opening a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,
selected with much care, in Philadelphia and
New-York, and bought on the best terms. They
design to continue the business at Concord for
some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the
northern cities annually, to procure supplies,
their assortment will be general; and will be
disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit,
to punctual customers. Their friends and the
public generally, are respectfully invited to call,
examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for
themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large
assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and
country people; to be disposed of unusually low,
for cash, or country produce.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the pub-
lic in the above line, and flatters himself,
from long experience and steady application for
a number of years, in Europe and America, to
give general satisfaction to those who may favor
him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and
Stick Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on
reasonable terms. SAM'L LANDERS.

Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought
and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above busi-
ness, to whom good wages will be given. He
will be employed on wood-work, altogether.

The subscriber keeps two Gigs for Hire,
which will always be kept in readiness, with
good harness, for the accommodation of those
who may, at any time, wish to ride on pleasure
or on business.

* * * * * Wanted, as an Apprentice at the above
business, a young man from 14 to 16 years of
age, and of correct and industrious habits—one
from the country would be preferred: to whom
a good chance be given.

The Militia Laws,

REVISED and published this year, under the
direction of the Adjutant General, and
comprising all the laws passed by the General
Assembly relative to the militia, up to this date,
for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian.

LATEST FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public generally, that he has
just received the latest fashions from London, by
way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicin-
ity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashion-
able clothes made, can now be accommodated by
the subscriber on a short notice. All orders
from a distance, for making any kind of gen-
tleman's garments, will be punctually and expediti-
ously executed, and forwarded according to
directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the
subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be
better able to judge whether he deserves their
patronage or not.

THOMAS V. CANON,

Salisbury, April 19, 1824. 702.

Carpentering Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the
citizens of Rowan and the adjoining coun-
ties, that he intends carrying on the House Car-
penter's Business in all its various branches,
and is now ready to make engagements with
any person wishing to have work done in his
line. He will employ none but the best of
workmen; and he flatters himself that, from his
long experience and strict attention to the busi-
ness, he will be able to discharge any such work
in the most fashionable style of the day, and on
the most reasonable terms. He feels no hesita-
tion in saying that those who may favor him
with their custom, will be fully satisfied as to
price, durability, neatness, and despatch.

ISAAC EARNHART.

Salisbury, June 14, 1824. 1414

Martin F. Revell, Tailor,

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens
of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general,
that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in
Market Street, a few doors from the East corner
of the Court-House; where he is prepared and
will be happy to accommodate any gentleman
who are disposed to patronize him in his line of
business, in the newest and most fashionable
style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself,
from his long experience, that there are but
few, if any, in the country, that can surpass him
in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all
he asks, to prove the above assertion. The
changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to,
as he has left a correspondent in the District of
Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send
him the fashions on, in their regular seasons.
He hopes by strict attention to business, to re-
ceive a liberal share of public patronage, as he
is determined nothing shall be left undone to
render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April
Term, 1824: Caleb P. Alexander, versus
James Pickens; original attachment, levied on
lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the
defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of
this state, it is therefore ordered, that publica-
tion be made three months in the Western Car-
olinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear
at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
to be held for said county, at the court-house in
Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to
replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment
final will be entered against him, and execution
awarded accordingly.

Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$4. 1116

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May
Term, 1824: James Irwin vs. John M'CORD;
original attachment, levied on two tracts of land.
It appearing to the court that the defendant
lives out of this state, it is therefore ordered,
that publication be made for three months in the
Western Carolinian, that the defendant, appear
at the next county court to be held for the coun-
ty of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro',
on the first Monday in August next, and replevy
and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered
against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test: R. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$4. 13122

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May
Term, 1824: Philip Goodbread, versus
Burgin, vs. Philip Goodbread. It appear-
ing to the satisfaction of the court, that Philip
Goodbread does not reside within the limits of
this State, it is therefore ordered that publica-
tion be made for three months successively in
the Western Carolinian, that unless the said
Philip Goodbread appear at the next court of
Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at
the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Mon-
day of September next, then and there to plead,
answer or demur, judgment, pro confesso, will
be taken, and the same be heard ex parte.